



REGION 8

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

999 18TH ST STE 300

DENVER CO 80202-2486

U.S. OFFICIAL MAIL * U.S. POSTAGE

PENALTY FOR
PRIVATE USE \$300 **\$00.60**

DENVER CO 80202

FEB 03 2004 00600 046704

FP0845525 JMBF1 010DD5FF

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REASON CHECKED
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No Such Street _____
No Such Number _____
No Such Office in State _____
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Ex. 6 PP / Ex. 7(C)

calling his potential relative
Mike Curran - phone disconnected

SDMS Document ID
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 8
999 18TH STREET - SUITE 300
DENVER, CO 80202-2466
Phone 800-227-8917
<http://www.epa.gov/region08>

2004

Ref: 8EPR

RE: Soil Sample Results for Lot 2 Silverglance Way

Dear Ex. 6 PP / Ex. 7(C)

I am pleased to inform you that EPA has completed the testing of the soil samples collected from your property in October 2003. Your soil was tested for arsenic, mercury and lead, in addition to other metals of potential concern (e.g. cadmium, zinc, etc.). The results of your soil samples are reported in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) which is equivalent to parts per million (ppm) and are shown in the attached table. Only the results for lead are included with this letter as results for all other contaminants throughout the town were below action levels.

According to current EPA guidance, lead levels over 400 ppm pose a potential health risk to sensitive populations (children and pregnant women, in particular). At higher levels, the risk becomes more acute and EPA recommends environmental intervention (i.e. removal of soils). The health risk is associated with ingestion or inhalation of the lead contaminant directly from the soil. In addition, lead contamination can be tracked indoors from people and pets, and is blown in from soil particulates and ambient air.

The samples results for your property do not show elevated levels of lead (i.e. greater than 400 ppm) and therefore do not present an unacceptable health risk. Therefore, no further action is necessary. While the levels of lead on your property are below that which EPA recommends any action, I am enclosing fact sheets you might be interested in, that have been distributed to other members of the community that do have high lead levels.

Other findings: Based on our entire October 2003 sampling effort, we have found a few properties with lead levels high enough that we are recommending they be immediately cleaned up this summer. Additionally, there are a fair number of properties with moderate to high levels of lead (i.e. > 400 ppm) that, although we are not recommending an immediate cleanup, we are concerned that if left unaddressed, the levels in these yards may present long term health risks. Accordingly, those contaminated soils may ultimately need to be removed. EPA's ultimate recommendation regarding yards with moderate to high lead levels (i.e. those not being cleaned up immediately) will be made after EPA has discussed this matter thoroughly with the community and other stakeholders. Please also note that not all of the residential properties in Rico were sampled in October and we anticipate additional assessment/sampling will be conducted this spring and summer on properties that have not yet been sampled to determine whether additional properties would be recommended for clean up this summer.



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You may have more specific health-related and/or cleanup questions about the results of our sampling. EPA staff will be available to talk to you in person and confidentially about your results at an **"availability session"** we have scheduled at the Rico Town Hall on February 10th from

2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. You can stop by anytime during the session.

In addition, EPA will be hosting a **public meeting** on the evening of February 11, 2004 at the Rico Town Hall to further discuss our findings, future assessment work needed, and the best approach for dealing with health impacts to the community.

In the meantime, please don't hesitate to call Dr. Susan Griffin (Toxicologist) at 303-312-6651 with questions on potential health risks, or Ted Linnert (Community Involvement Coordinator) at 303-312-6119 with other questions. Thank you for your continued cooperation in this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Debra G. Ehlert', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Debra G. Ehlert, P.E., Chief
Brownfields and Site Assessment Unit

cc: Daniel Scheppers
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

**SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS
RICO, COLORADO**

PROPERTY OWNER: Ex. 6 PP / Ex. 7(C)

PROPERTY: Lot 2 Silverglance Way

LEAD CONCENTRATIONS (mg/kg)				
Sample Location	Field Analytical Results	Laboratory Analytical Results	Sample Description	Sample ID
Center of E half	82 U	None	Depth Sample	RASICU1D1
E half of property	330	None	Surface Sample	RASICU1S1
W half of property	82 U	None	Surface Sample	RASICU1S2

U - The analyte was not detected above the detection limit. The detection limit is reported.

J - The associated numerical value is an estimated quantity between the detection limit and the quantitation limit.



FACTS ABOUT LEAD IN RESIDENTIAL SOIL

Rico Colorado

December 2003

Soil samples collected by the Environmental Protection Agency this fall identified high levels of lead in the yards of some homes in Rico.

This fact sheet answers questions residents may have about exposure to lead.

If you have additional questions about lead risks, please contact the following experts:

Susan Griffin, EPA
(800) 227-8917, x 6651

Jane Mitchell, CDPHE,
(888) 569-1831, x 2644

How can I come in contact with lead?

Lead is a common, naturally-occurring metal used in many aspects of our daily lives. It was once used as an additive in gasoline, in household plumbing and in paint. Government regulations try to reduce our exposure to lead from such products because lead can pose a health threat, especially to children.

People may come in contact with high concentrations of lead in neighborhoods where industrial activity contributed metals to the soil. In some areas high concentrations of lead are naturally-occurring in the rocks and soil. In areas like Rico where mining, milling and smelting of metals took place, mine wastes containing high levels of lead may spread into yards. Exposure happens when residents:

- swallow contaminated soil, dust, or vegetables grown in contaminated soil, or
- breathe in air containing contaminated dust inside or outside the home.

You may accidentally swallow soil and dust while smoking or eating with unwashed hands. Young children are even more likely to accidentally swallow lead contaminated dust or soil because they place dusty fingers and toys in their mouth. Children come in contact with lead in soil when playing in their yards, touching pets who may bring dirt in from outside, or eating unwashed vegetables from home gardens.

Garden soil usually contains lower levels of metals than the surrounding yard. Application of compost and other soil additives tends to decrease the level of metals in soil and decrease plant uptake of metals from soil.

In areas, like Rico, where there is snow covering the ground during the winter, exposure is less likely during those months.

What are the adverse health effects of lead?

Lead can accumulate in the body over time if exposure is frequent or continuous. It can cause harm if elevated levels remain in the body. Adverse health effects of lead may include high blood pressure, an inability to absorb vitamin D, decreased kidney filtration and nervous system damage.

Young children are especially sensitive to the effects of lead exposure because their bodies and brains are still developing and their stomachs absorb more lead than adults. Children play outside where they are more likely to be exposed to lead in the soil. They also are more likely to put dirty fingers and toys into their mouth. Exposure to lead may damage the nervous system of young children and cause decreased IQ, impaired hand-eye coordination and slowed development. It may also contribute to shortened attention span.

Pregnant women may pass lead from their bodies to their fetus so should be very careful to avoid exposure to lead.

Most children won't show any visible symptoms of lead poisoning. The only way to know if children are exposed to lead is to get their blood tested.

It is important to remember that the same adverse health effects can be caused by a variety of other factors. Not everyone exposed to lead will develop health problems. An individual's age, habits, and overall nutrition also affect risk.

How can I reduce my exposure to metals in soil?

You can reduce your exposure by taking the following precautions:

- Wash your hands thoroughly before eating or handling food. Parents should wash their children's hands regularly during the day to reduce the likelihood that children will put dirty fingers in their mouth. Always wash

children's hands before eating and taking naps.

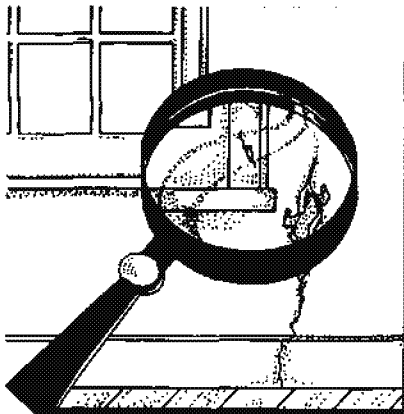
- Wash your hands after petting a dog or other animal.
- Wash and peel root vegetables before you cook or eat them. Wash your hands when you finish gardening.
- Wash children's outdoor toys when they get dirty or dusty.
- Keep your house free of dust. Close windows and doors when it is windy. Change air conditioner and furnace filters regularly—at least every six months. Vacuum and clean floors regularly. Use a damp cloth to clean any surfaces, such as tables, counters and desks, that are frequently touched by hands. Remove shoes or wipe them off before entering the house.
- Maintain a good lawn or groundcover to prevent the potential of contact with bare soil. Encourage children to play in areas of the yard that are covered by grass not bare soil.
- Feed children foods rich in Vitamin C, calcium and iron.

While taking these precautions will not solve the contamination problem, they are relatively simple and will help reduce your contact with contaminated soil.

Additional general information about lead may be found on the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry internet web site: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html or by contacting the following EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment (CDPHE) staff:

EPA: Ted Linnert, (800) 227-8917, x 6119
linnert.ted@epa.gov

CDPHE: Beth Williams, (888) 569-1831, x 3308
bethann.williams@state.co.us



Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home



United States
Environmental
Protection Agency



United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission



United States
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207
U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410

EPA747-K-99-007
April 1999

Are You Planning To Buy, Rent, or Renovate a Home Built Before 1978?

Many houses and apartments built before 1978 have paint that contains lead (called lead-based paint). Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards if not taken care of properly.

Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing:



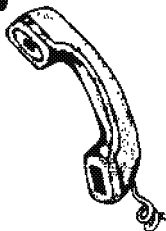
LANDLORDS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a disclosure form about lead-based paint.



SELLERS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before selling a house. Sales contracts must include a disclosure form about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead hazards.



RENOVATORS have to give you this pamphlet before starting work. (After June 1, 1999.)



IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION on these requirements, call the National Lead Information Clearinghouse at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

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IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil Can Be Dangerous If Not Managed Properly

- FACT:** Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- FACT:** Even children who seem healthy can have high levels of lead in their bodies.
- FACT:** People can get lead in their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- FACT:** People have many options for reducing lead hazards. In most cases, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard.
- FACT:** Removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.

If you think your home might have lead hazards, read this pamphlet to learn some simple steps to protect your family.

Lead Gets in the Body in Many Ways

In the United States, about 900,000 children ages 1 to 5 have a blood-lead level above the level of concern.

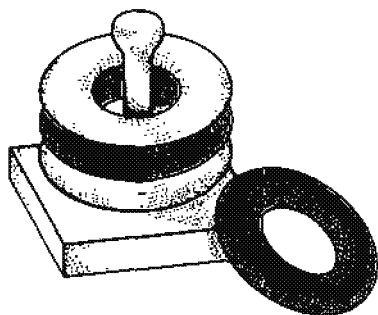
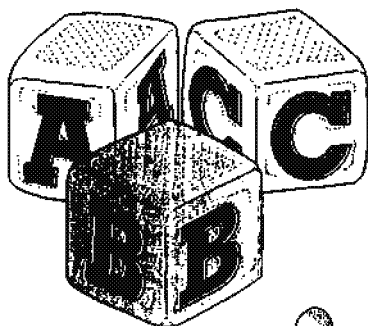
Even children who appear healthy can have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.

People can get lead in their body if they:

- ◆ Put their hands or other objects covered with lead dust in their mouths.
- ◆ Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.
- ◆ Breathe in lead dust (especially during renovations that disturb painted surfaces).

Lead is even more dangerous to children than adults because:

- ◆ Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.
- ◆ Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- ◆ Children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.



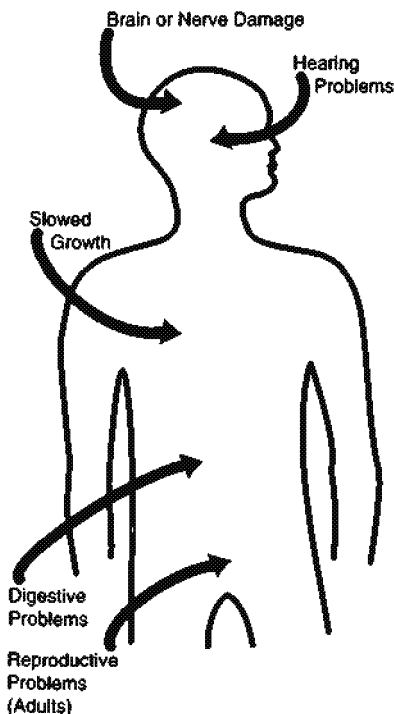
Lead's Effects

If not detected early, children with high levels of lead in their bodies can suffer from:

- ◆ Damage to the brain and nervous system
- ◆ Behavior and learning problems (such as hyperactivity)
- ◆ Slowed growth
- ◆ Hearing problems
- ◆ Headaches

Lead is also harmful to adults. Adults can suffer from:

- ◆ Difficulties during pregnancy
- ◆ Other reproductive problems (in both men and women)
- ◆ High blood pressure
- ◆ Digestive problems
- ◆ Nerve disorders
- ◆ Memory and concentration problems
- ◆ Muscle and joint pain



***Lead affects
the body in
many ways.***

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home, the more likely it has lead-based paint.

Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint. The federal government banned lead-based paint from housing in 1978. Some states stopped its use even earlier. Lead can be found:

- ◆ In homes in the city, country, or suburbs.
- ◆ In apartments, single-family homes, and both private and public housing.
- ◆ Inside and outside of the house.
- ◆ In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Checking Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has high levels of lead.

To reduce your child's exposure to lead, get your child checked, have your home tested (especially if your home has paint in poor condition and was built before 1978), and fix any hazards you may have. Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect high levels of lead. Blood tests are usually recommended for:

- ◆ Children at ages 1 and 2.
- ◆ Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead.
- ◆ Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan.

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Where Lead Is Likely To Be a Hazard

Lead-based paint that is in good condition is usually not a hazard.

Peeling, chipping, chalking, or cracking lead-based paint is a hazard and needs immediate attention.

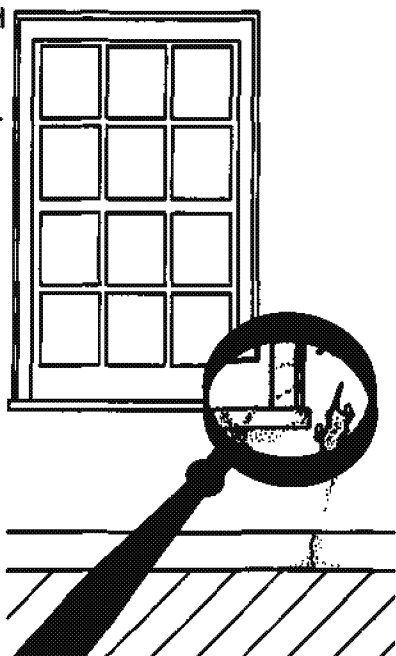
Lead-based paint may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear-and-tear. These areas include:

- ◆ Windows and window sills.
- ◆ Doors and door frames.
- ◆ Stairs, railings, and banisters.
- ◆ Porches and fences.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is dry scraped, dry sanded, or heated. Dust also forms when painted surfaces bump or rub together. Lead chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can re-enter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it.

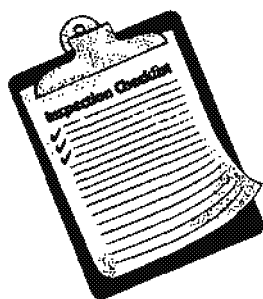
Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. Call your state agency (see page 11) to find out about testing soil for lead.

Lead from paint chips, which you can see, and lead dust, which you can't always see, can both be serious hazards.



Checking Your Home for Lead Hazards

Just knowing that a home has lead-based paint may not tell you if there is a hazard.



You can get your home checked for lead hazards in one of two ways, or both:

- ◆ A **paint inspection** tells you the lead content of every different type of painted surface in your home. It won't tell you whether the paint is a hazard or how you should deal with it.
- ◆ A **risk assessment** tells you if there are any sources of serious lead exposure (such as peeling paint and lead dust). It also tells you what actions to take to address these hazards.

Have qualified professionals do the work. *There are standards in place for certifying lead-based paint professionals to ensure the work is done safely, reliably, and effectively.* Contact your state lead poisoning prevention program for more information. Call 1-800-424-LEAD for a list of contacts in your area.

Trained professionals use a range of methods when checking your home, including:

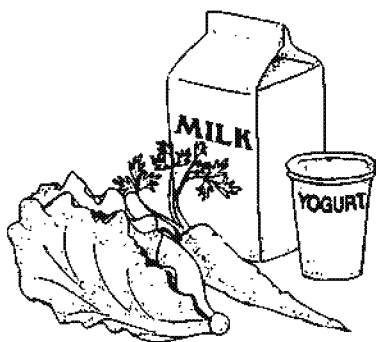
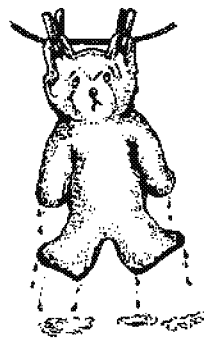
- ◆ Visual inspection of paint condition and location.
- ◆ A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine.
- ◆ Lab tests of paint samples.
- ◆ Surface dust tests.

Home test kits for lead are available, but studies suggest that they are not always accurate. Consumers should not rely on these tests before doing renovations or to assure safety.

What You Can Do Now To Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

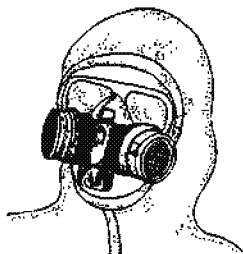
- ◆ **If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.**
- ◆ **Clean up paint chips immediately.**
- ◆ **Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly.** Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner or a cleaner made specifically for lead. **REMEMBER: NEVER MIX AMMONIA AND BLEACH PRODUCTS TOGETHER SINCE THEY CAN FORM A DANGEROUS GAS.**
- ◆ **Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads after cleaning dirty or dusty areas.**
- ◆ **Wash children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.**
- ◆ **Keep play areas clean.** Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- ◆ **Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces.**
- ◆ **Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.**
- ◆ **Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products.** Children with good diets absorb less lead.



How To Significantly Reduce Lead Hazards

Removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

Always use a professional who is trained to remove lead hazards safely.



In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition:

- ◆ You can **temporarily** reduce lead hazards by taking actions such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover soil with high lead levels. These actions (called “interim controls”) are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- ◆ To **permanently** remove lead hazards, you must hire a certified lead “abatement” contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not enough.

Always hire a person with special training for correcting lead problems—someone who knows how to do this work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly. Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Call your state agency (see page 11) for help with locating certified contractors in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.

Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

Take precautions before your contractor or you begin remodeling or renovations that disturb painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls):

- ◆ **Have the area tested for lead-based paint.**
- ◆ **Do not use a belt-sander, propane torch, heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper** to remove lead-based paint. These actions create large amounts of lead dust and fumes. Lead dust can remain in your home long after the work is done.
- ◆ **Temporarily move your family** (especially children and pregnant women) out of the apartment or house until the work is done and the area is properly cleaned. If you can't move your family, at least completely seal off the work area.
- ◆ **Follow other safety measures to reduce lead hazards.** You can find out about other safety measures by calling 1-800-424-LEAD. Ask for the brochure "Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home." This brochure explains what to do before, during, and after renovations.

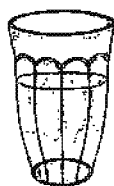
If you have already completed renovations or remodeling that could have released lead-based paint or dust, get your young children tested and follow the steps outlined on page 7 of this brochure.



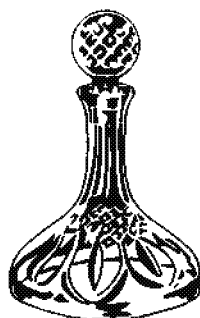
If not conducted properly, certain types of renovations can release lead from paint and dust into the air.



Other Sources of Lead



While paint, dust, and soil are the most common lead hazards, other lead sources also exist.



◆ **Drinking water.** Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might have lead in it:

- Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
- Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.

◆ **The job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your hands or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.

◆ **Old painted toys and furniture.**

◆ **Food and liquids stored in lead crystal or lead-glazed pottery or porcelain.**

◆ **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.

◆ **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture.

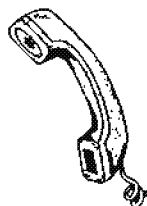
◆ **Folk remedies** that contain lead, such as "greta" and "azarcon" used to treat an upset stomach.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Call **1-800-424-LEAD** to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and for other information on lead hazards. (Internet: **www.epa.gov/lead** and **www.hud.gov/lea**).

For the hearing impaired, call the Federal Information Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339** and ask for the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

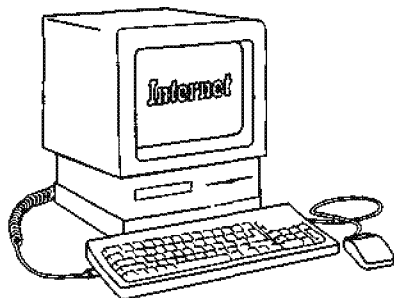


EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Call **1-800-426-4791** for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission Hotline

To request information on lead in consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury call **1-800-638-2772**. (Internet: **www.cpsc.gov**). For the hearing impaired, call **TDD 1-800-638-8270**.



State Health and Environmental Agencies

Some cities and states have their own rules for lead-based paint activities. Check with your state agency to see if state or local laws apply to you. Most state agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for state and local contacts on the Internet at **www.epa.gov/lead** or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

EPA Regional Offices

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

EPA Regional Offices

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
Suite 1100 (CPT)
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
1 (888) 372-7341

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 209, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 3 (Delaware, Washington DC, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3 (3WC33)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5000

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-6003

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7577

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
(ARTD-RALI)
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7020

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 312-6021

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-1124

Region 10 (Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
Toxics Section WCM-128
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
(206) 553-1985

CPSC Regional Offices

Your Regional CPSC Office can provide further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

Eastern Regional Center
6 World Trade Center
Vesey Street, Room 350
New York, NY 10048
(212) 466-1612

Western Regional Center
600 Harrison Street, Room 245
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 744-2966

Central Regional Center
230 South Dearborn Street
Room 2944
Chicago, IL 60604-1601
(312) 353-8260

HUD Lead Office

Please contact HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control and research grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Lead Hazard Control
451 Seventh Street, SW, P-3206
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-1785

Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

If you think your home has high levels of lead:

- ◆ Get your young children tested for lead, even if they seem healthy.
- ◆ Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- ◆ Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods.
- ◆ Get your home checked for lead hazards.
- ◆ Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- ◆ Wipe soil off shoes before entering house.
- ◆ Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- ◆ Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling or renovating (call 1-800-424-LEAD for guidelines).
- ◆ Don't use a belt-sander, propane torch, heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
- ◆ Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.



Recycled/Recyclable

Printed on paper that contains at least 20 percent postconsumer fiber